



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 30, 1920.

CONVENTION CALL  
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM  
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USEFUL INFORMATION  
EDUCATION AND AUTOCRACY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. B. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 384—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoopers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 412 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alhion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1920

No. 13

## Convention Call

April 12, 1920.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at St. Denis Theater, Montreal, Canada, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor placed in the hands of the Executive Council the selection of the city in which the Fortieth Convention should be held. It was manifest, however, that the dominating thought of the delegates was that Montreal, Canada, should be chosen. In compliance therewith, Montreal, Canada, was chosen. It was also found that due to conditions both in Montreal and in the United States, which will be explained to the convention in session, it was necessary to change the date of holding the convention to June 7th, 1920.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to April 30, 1920.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our every day

lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"; to arouse our fellow workers and fellow citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction; to emphasize the dominating and determining economic character of our movement and to carry on such political action as the interests of labor will warrant and the trade union movement has directed; these and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Montreal convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Montreal convention, June 7, 1920.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, American Federation of Labor building, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Montreal, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Resolutions; Time Limit—Under the American Federation of Labor constitution resolutions of any character or propositions to change any provision of the constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

Grievances—Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be the Windsor Hotel.

Fraternally Yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

### NOTHING CAN EXCUSE SPLITS.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.—"There are a thousand things that we quarrel about, and not one that is worth a quarrel," says the editor of Australian Worker, in a plea for unity of the wage earners. Workers are urged to think and to disagree, but to learn the all-important point, to differ and still remain united.

"We will have to learn to express dissent without pressing it to the point of division," says the editor.

"We have not yet risen to the conception that unity is a principle that provides its own justification. It is more important that we be united

than that we should agree upon any of the questions that sunder us.

"We should come together upon the lowest level of agreement—upon those fundamental truths universally accepted by the working class—and gradually rise to agreement upon the higher planes of principle and policy.

"None need fear that the process would be too slow. Events would push us fast enough. And they would push us all the same way then, instead of scattering us in every direction as now.

"War outside our ranks and peace within. That is the gospel of labor. Minorities should not burst through the discipline of the main body, impetuously or impatiently, but loyally conform to the will of the mass.

"It may happen that a minority is right in the matter at issue. In that case it is more than ever its duty to stay where it is and educate the many to its view.

"In the labor movement it is sometimes right to dissent, but it is always wrong to divide."

### STRIKE STILL ON.

To All Trade Union Official Journals and Labor Papers for the United States and Canada:

Building trades unions are still on strike in the cities of Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, Michigan, against the Albert A. Albrecht Co. of Detroit and the Dupont Engineering Co. of Wilmington, Delaware.

The supply of non-union men is running low, so these two companies are denying that a strike exists on their work to impress union men.

The Dupont Engineering Co. are now making special effort to induce union men to work for them, by saying that the strike is over, or, it was only a little trouble that is now settled.

This is done through "Labor scouts," who open offices in the various cities, get men to sign up for sixty days, pay transportation, deduct it out of the first week's pay, herd men in bunk houses, feed them on the job, keep their baggage if the men quit when they find out that a strike exists, load them in trucks at the depots, rush them out to the job under armed guards and do everything that is obnoxious to the principles of a decent human being.

A competitive bonus system is now in vogue on their jobs, whereby work is speeded up under promise of extra money, which we are reliably informed does not materialize.

A concerted movement is developing in the State of Michigan to fight organized labor; we are prepared to meet it, but cannot hope for success if union men as well as non-union men allow themselves to be persuaded in coming to this state.

We expect this fight to be of long duration, so urge all men to stay away from Michigan, especially Detroit, Flint and Pontiac.

Please see that this matter gets all the publicity possible, such as publishing this letter in full in all trade journals, labor papers, referred to central bodies and read at three successive meetings of all unions that come in possession of this notice.

Our turn might come to help you!

We will be glad to do it!

Yours for victory,

DETROIT BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,  
Frederick G. Polliar, Secretary.



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By John E. Bennett.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

(Continued.)

Nature's Plan for Human Society.

The human exists in that contiguity and relation which we call society, not by chaotic chance or accident, but by virtue of wise provisions of the God of Nature. It is of the essence of that Plan that men shall dwell together in harmony, aiding each other in their common task of drawing from the earth their livings. It is not the design of God that the human race shall be forever filled with war, murder, maiming, robbery, famine, oppression and pestilence, whereby millions abide in misery throughout their lives, and other millions are cut off with brief careers upon the earth, not permitted to fill out the normal cycle of their existences. Such conditions are not in accord with Nature, but they are against Nature, and have throughout prevailed because Nature's laws for the serene conduct of society were not perceived and obeyed. There is in Nature an order which, understood and pursued by the humans, will enable them to dwell upon the earth in large numbers and closely associated, maintaining themselves nevertheless in peace and abundance. It is the duty of men to discern this natural order and to yield obedience to it.

**Past Oppressions Prevailed for Wise and Beneficent Reasons.**

Albeit, all the evils which in the past the race has suffered have obtained in conformity with a deep scheme of Nature for human progress. Man came into his human shape from a beast progenitor, and entered life as a savage. His birth-place was in the zones of the old world sub-tropics. He came as the culmination of a long line of ascent in which animal forms charged from the earliest germinal protoplasm spontaneously generated in a world wholly without life, to the finished being embodied in himself. Throughout the course had been in obedience to the great first law of Nature, the law of Progress. This law bore upon Man with his completed form no less than it bore upon the earliest organisms. The work of Nature was to move this new being on a career toward his goal of spiritual perfection—of mental and moral development. The avenue was through culture, which evolved into what we call civilization. To effect this Nature had to get Man away from the spots in the old world sub-tropics where he had left his Simian stem, and spread him forth over the whole earth. Only in this way could the mind of Man have been brought into contact with objects and conditions sufficiently numerous and varied to enable him to develop the culture requisite to provision himself in large numbers. The means which Nature used to effect this end was a pressure of increase of his population against his food supply. So great was the power in Man operating to produce this pressure that given ample provision he would have doubled his numbers every twenty-five years; and had Nature furnished no obstructions to his increase, he would, within seven hundred and fifty years after the birth of the first human couple, have had more of his species upon the earth than now exists. This would have been an increase far more rapid than his mind could have risen to know ways to use the earth to feed; for the earth would not spontaneously yield food that readily. Nature's drive, therefore, was upon the mind, and the shortening of the food supply in the presence of increase of numbers forced savage man to migrate from his natal spot towards new hunting grounds, thus ultimately settling up with his kind the entire earth. And civilized man, for the same reason, moved from the earliest sites



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**How to Read Your Gas Meter**

If you will look at your gas meter, you will notice three dials. That on the left hand, marked 100 thousand, registers 10,000 cubic feet of gas from one figure to the next. The middle dial, marked 10 thousand, registers 1000 cubic feet from one figure to the next. The dial on the right, marked 1 thousand, registers 100 cubic feet from one figure to the next.

In reading, note the direction in which the pointers move, as indicated by the arrows, and set down the reading from LEFT to RIGHT, using the figure that the hand has last passed, unless the hand just covers the figure.

Suppose, for instance, that the pointer on the left hand dial rests nearest the figure 5, that on the middle dial nearest 3, and that on the right hand dial nearest 2; the whole reading, then, is 53,200 cubic feet. And that represents the total consumption of gas registered by that meter. Now, subtract from that the total amount registered at last month's reading and you have your consumption of gas for the month. Apply the rate per 1000 cubic feet and you know the amount of your gas bill.

**TRY READING YOUR OWN METER.** You will find it is very easy to take periodic readings and keep a check on your gas consumption.

Should the Company's meter-reader make an error and over-read or under-read your meter, the mis-readings will automatically correct themselves the following month, and your next bill will be correspondingly less, or more, and no real injustice done to either the consumer or the Company.

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of culture on the deltas of the Nile and the Tigris, over the whole globe. The movement was always in the direction of free land. It started to terminate when free land disappeared, which was in the decade of 1880-1890, although the migration did not at once cease, but continued thereafter for some years under the correlative influence of Initiative—new enterprise. For Initiative, while it is yet rising, will draw migration just as readily, and even in larger volume, than will Free Land.

Starting with 1880, however, there began to accumulate the forces which will drive Man to throw off the sociological system whose quality it was to compel his migration from place to place until he had settled the earth. The operation of this system was to produce for large numbers economic and general conditions of life so intolerable that they fled into the wilds of the world to escape them. The System will be abolished because the state of things it is now producing is not to be endured by men in the present stage of culture.

#### The Protective System.

The System in question is called the Protective System. It is today characterized by groups of individuals banded together on bases of similarity of economic interests, so organized as to protect themselves against others who seek to exercise an equality of right. These groups employ physical force to thrust persons away from co-operating with society, whereby they acquire for themselves a larger measure of such co-operation. The force mostly used is the force of the State—or government, which they secure through laws passed for their benefit. Sometimes the group rests indirectly upon such laws rather than directly; thus the possession of money in a society so hedged by monopoly that only a few persons may find opportunity to acquire money, is made the enjoyment of a monopoly. This condition is due to a scarcity in society of opportunity to get livings. Under it government breeds innumerable laws imposing restrictions and creating crimes. It is unceasing in its imposition of taxes. Instead of having simple and few laws, it becomes complicated beyond understanding, and the highways swarm with official sleuths ready to pounce upon the citizen whose freedom of act and speech is largely effaced. The result of this is to obstruct co-operation among the people in their work, severally, of getting livings, whereby there results more people than society knows how to feed, and population must be reduced. This is effected through war, famine or pestilence.

#### All Monopoly Must Be Abolished.

The demands herein made are not applicable to piecemeal enactments. And the Real Freedom Party hereby pledges itself not to accept at the hands of legislation, adoption of any separate proposal, or group of proposals less than the whole number, as filling the requirements of this platform. Each of the monopolies now existing, save the monopoly of the value in land, have been procured as protective measures, defending their beneficiaries against a general condition in society which but for such protection would tend to enfeeble and efface those thus protected. Only confusion could follow, and no real benefit derived, through repealing here and there a monopoly. The entire body of monopoly with its attendant privileges, must be simultaneously swept aside, and the people brought at once to a full and complete state of freedom.

#### The Cause of Prevailing Disturbance in Society.

The prevailing trouble in society is therefore due to the disappearance of the free land of the world—a phenomenon which dates from the decade of 1880, and the failure by society to fully use Nature's substitute for free land, the value in land, as hereinafter shown. The disturbing conditions in society have existed since

the beginning of civilization, but they have from time to time become so intensified as to reduce population after free land disappeared. By so reducing population free land again appears.

The trouble hence originates in a defect in the use by society of the earth. This defect contains two defaults, viz.:

First—The failure by society to permit the full volume of value possible of being deposited by Initiative upon the land, to flow into the land.

Second—The failure by society to fully use the value of land, including such value as would devolve as above.

(By reference to "society" we do not mean Communistic action or ownership. It is the essence of the true and correct sociological system that there should be individual proprietorship and possession of land, and of all other property.)

Both of these failures are shortcomings of society, constituting negations of conduct in the political establishment, or the State, such being due to prevailing ignorance of what value in land is, and its relation to society.

#### How People Get Their Livings.

All persons in getting their livings are employed upon the earth.

They are, in civilization, employed in serving each other, and this mutual service is co-operation.

In order to co-operate they must act upon value.

Value is of two kinds: in land, called social value; and in things or services, called unit value.

Unit value may be used by the person alone, in serving himself, as in eating food; therefore its name unit value. But social value can only be used by the person acting co-operatively—in serving others; for which reason it is called social value.

Social value only arises when free land—land useful but having no value—has disappeared.

As all men to gain subsistence must use land, and as all land was once free and contained no value, where free land has disappeared and value has arisen, such value is Nature's substitute for free land.

As free land in sufficiency will through its use provision all of the people, so full use of the value of land will provision in abundance all of the people.

Unlike free land, value in land possesses the quality of being inexhaustible. It is generated through industry and increased through its rise (Initiative) and is spread by population. It is always ample to employ the entire people.

#### What Value in Land Is.

Value in land is a power deposited in land having its complement in the power of persons in society to use that power, hence to use the land. It is therefore a negative potential, finding its positive potential in the individuals in society who would use the land.

For example: Land adapted to growing figs could have no value as fig land were there no

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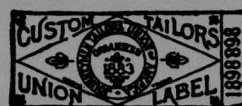
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persons in society able and equipped to grow figs. A lot suited to a ten-story building could have no value as such were there no person in society with knowledge and equipment to erect such building.

#### The People are Unemployed to the Extent that Value in Land is Not Used.

As value in land offsets the power in the people to use the land, one balances the other. Where the value in land is not used, a corresponding number of people who would be using the land if it were used, are unemployed. By estimating the amount of social value in the country that is unused, the extent to which the people are unemployed, or inefficiently employed, may be ascertained.

For example: This would be very clearly apparent if the value held out of use were in things instead of in land. All the value existing in the multifarious objects of human need is pushed to the consumer as rapidly as may be immediately after it is created. Many of such objects have only a limited time to reach the consumer, such as divers articles of food which decay unless eaten within a brief period. Whenever any considerable volume of this value is intercepted from the consumer, such instantly attracts attention and a public outcry is heard. Hence we have loud declamations against the profiteer who stores unit value in its various forms, not letting it be used; his object being that a future society may be moved to pay him more for the articles than society at present will pay. When social value is created, however, it is not pushed to the consumer, as is the case with unit value, but to the largest extent is held out of use. And this holding out of use, unlike so doing with the things, attracts no remark; albeit such be done for the same reason that prompts the profiteer to cold-storage his goods,—that a future society may pay the land-owner a larger sum than present society will pay. Were all the automobiles in the country warehoused and not used it would be very apparent that such value withheld from society was causing large numbers to be unemployed. But the value of all automobiles in any city is slight compared with the volume of social value held from use in such place. And the effect upon employment may be as disastrous in one case as in the other; yet withholding the value of land from use draws no attention.

#### The Enormous Ocean of Social Value Existing Unused in Society.

It is estimated that the value of the site of the United States is \$1500 per head of population, or for the 110 millions of people, it is 165 billions of dollars. Of this immense volume of value less than forty percent is used. More than sixty per cent, or over one hundred billions of dollars of the value, is not used.

That is to say: All the industry now going on in the United States transpires upon less than two-fifths of the value of its land. How much less than forty per cent of the value-volume is used we do not know. But it is our opinion that the proportion actually used does not exceed twenty-five or thirty per cent. At any rate if all the social value in the nation were used, there would be more than two and a half times as much business as exists.

There would indeed be more than this: For there is a large but unknown amount of social value in suspension in society, not yet deposited upon the land, owing to the people being so largely industrially inefficient. Were this volume of value precipitated upon the land, and all used, the efficiencies of the people would be very much higher than would be the case were all the present value used upon the existing basis of industry. That is to say: The present value in land is about \$1500 per head. Of this less than \$600 is used. If the remaining \$900 were used the efficiencies thereby engendered would produce a large new value, moving the people to yet

higher and more efficient uses of the land; and so on, society would rise in a continuously upward course of development.

(To be continued.)

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#### INCOME NOT INCREASED.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Spring Valley Water Company, just held, Vice-President and Manager S. P. Eastman reported as follows:

"During all of the calendar year 1919 the company operated under the schedule of meter rates adopted by the Railroad Commission on the fifth day of September, 1918, and we are able to compare the actual income under that schedule with the revenue that would have been realized had the rates specified in the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors continued in force.

"The statistical results prove that the new meter schedule has reduced water bills for 60 per cent of the consumers and that 40 per cent who have been paying larger bills were getting more water than they were entitled to.

"It also has been shown by carefully kept monthly statistics that in accomplishing the new equalization of charges the total revenue of the company under the new meter system is substantially the same as it would have been under the old poorly balanced schedule of rates.

"The new plan also affords opportunity for a fairer system of adjustment in cases of irregularity.

"Costs of administration, labor and materials continue to increase.

"There also have been substantial increases in taxes. The taxes of 1919 were 14.4 per cent of the gross revenue and 44 per cent of the net revenue.

"Though increases in the costs of conducting the business have been unprecedented and continue to rise, there has been no increase in rates to meet corresponding cost burdens. Since 1908 we have been and are collecting on the same basis of rates."

#### MAKE WORK MORE INTERESTING.

Once more the Proctor & Gamble Company is setting the pace by adopting another method of making the working hours of its employees more interesting and more profitable.

In their house organ, which is published once a month by the employees of the company, they are starting a series of articles giving interesting information about the various ingredients handled and used by these employees during the course of their every-day work.

The first of these, which appears in the April issue, deals with the chemistry of oils and fats—the purpose of the article being to enable the workers to see something more than a mere mass of grease in the oils used in the making of the company's soaps. The article is very interesting, even to one who doesn't come in daily contact with these items, and should prove of immense value to all employees of the company.

The information is given in clear, easily-understood language, giving the chemical information many of the readers, heretofore have desired, but were unable to get in any except a highly technical form.

Needless to say, great interest has been shown in this new feature, and the continuance of the articles in future issues is assured.

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## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The meeting of the Executive Council on April 18, was called to order at 10:30 a. m. In the absence of President Murphy, who was en route from Bakersfield, Vice-President Hopkins was elected to preside. Present—Vice-Presidents W. E. Banker, Thos. Bone, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert F. Murray, Fred W. Heckman, L. B. Leavitt, J. J. Matheson, Jas. E. Hopkins, Wm. J. McQuillan and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharenberg; also Organizers J. B. Dale and Jas. H. Doyle. Excused—Vice-Presidents S. H. Metcalf, E. L. Bruck, A. W. McKenna, William P. Whitlock, James Giambruno and Roe H. Baker.

A letter from Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, relative to the organization of the fruit workers throughout the State; also stating that Organizer Charles Perry Taylor has been directed to assist in the work of organizing fruit workers in California.

A letter was read from H. M. Comerford, General Secretary-Treasurer, International Union Steam and Operating Engineers, protesting against the seating in the California State Federation of Labor of any delegation from local unions of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, an organization suspended from the American Federation of Labor, and therefore no longer in the labor movement as represented by that body. In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XI, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution, Secretary was, on motion, directed to notify the two affiliated local unions, (Steam-shovel and Dredgemen No. 29 and Dredgemen No. 72), of their suspension from the State Federation of Labor until further notice.

A letter was read from the American Legion, Department of California, stating that the State Executive Committee of the Legion had unanimously endorsed the initiative, entitled "An Act regulating fees of private employment agencies," now being circulated under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor; also, in behalf of the Legion, volunteering assistance and co-operation in the circulation of said petition. On motion Secretary was directed to express the appreciation of the Council for this offer.

A communication from the President of the California Federation of Teachers was considered and left in the hands of the President and Secretary. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There is evidence of collusion in various California cities between persons representing strong interests hostile to the unionization of teachers, and

Whereas, The right of public servants to become members of Labor Unions is recognized by the Federal Employees Act of 1912, and

Whereas, A similar right is guaranteed to all citizens of the State of California by Section 679 of the Penal Code, and

Whereas, The teachers who have chosen this form of organization recognize it as the only adequate check upon the threatened annihilation of the public school system of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, that we earnestly request the various Central Labor Councils of California to be alert to prevent or to oppose attacks upon the rights of teachers to affiliate with Organized Labor; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution and of the advertisement relating to the Teachers' Union, drafted and paid for by the Commercial Federation of California, be sent to the leading journals of opinion to the United States with the idea of securing adverse publicity to interests so hostile to the progress of democracy.

Attention was directed to an initiative petition now being circulated in various parts of the State

to change that section of the State Constitution in which the people reserve to themselves the power to initiate laws. It is proposed to increase the number of signatures required for any initiative petition relating to taxes, from eight per cent to twenty-five per cent. This would make it practically impossible to initiate laws of this character and would be the beginning of the breaking down of the initiative.

President Murphy reported that a circular letter in opposition to this reactionary measure had been drafted and sent to all local unions in California.

## THE AERONAUTICAL SHOW.

Every one of those who have thronged to the Auditorium for a week past to see the huge flying boats, the tiny single seaters of the "flivvers" of the air, the "pony blimp" and other attractions of the First Aeronautical Show on this Coast, has realized as never before that the era of everyday aviation is much closer at hand than most of us had considered possible.

With planes ranging in price from \$1500 to many thousands of dollars and in use from sport or pleasure vehicles to freight carrying, multi-motor planes suitable for either land or ocean routes, and aerial pullmans capable of taking a dozen or more passengers on regular schedules from one inland city to another, there is some kind of aircraft to suit almost every use, and there soon will be a sufficient variety of models to also suit every purse.

Some of the coupes and limousines of the air that are displayed have all the modern conveniences except possibly bath tubs and cafeterias, but there are wash stands, storage cupboards—even flying cellarettes for above the three-mile line—luncheon tables, typewriter stands, cigar lighters, vanity cases, heated compartments, bridge tables, couches and a score of other abso-

lute luxuries which have never heretofore been considered practical for air travel. This means that the aerial traveler of the future will ride in greater comfort and cleanliness and with more conveniences at his disposal than the Pullman passenger or automobile tourist de luxe of the ground.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

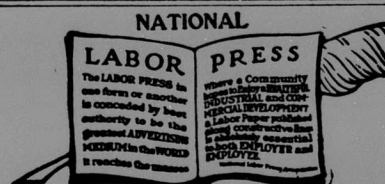


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1920.

The law or the courts may forbid a boycott of John Smith's non-union made goods, but the law cannot prevent us from patronizing our friends.

Those familiar with the situation have known from the beginning that back of the violation of agreement on the part of the local metal trades establishments was the hand of the steel trust. So plain is the fact that the coercive powers of the steel trust are being used to compel local employers to hold out in the fight that the public can now see it. It is unfortunate, not only for the workers, but for the entire population of the country, that any institution should acquire the power to compel others to thus do their bidding, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are many big institutions in this country that occupy relatively the same position as the steel trust and their influence and power are never used in the interest of the mass of the people. This is the situation that confronts us and a means of effectively dealing with it must speedily be found.

Until the world's wasted surpluses have been renewed there can be no very great reduction in the cost of living. If profiteering were eliminated some reduction in prices would doubtless follow, but such fads as that now sweeping over the country, which is inducing some people to needlessly wear overalls, can be of no lasting advantage, because they simply mean a new set of profiteers. After all, what is most needed is a working, producing world. If Europe would go to work and begin intensive production the result would soon be noticeable. If it continues during the next few years as it has during the time since the signing of the armistice it will be many years before there is any noticeable drop in prices. When surpluses have been restored then it will not be possible for the greedy profiteers to satisfy their desire for gain, and more satisfactory results can be gained in this way than in any other. Here is one place where the law of supply and demand will be more effective than any other law and it can be more cheaply enforced because no army of sleuths will be required.

## Education and Autocracy

The people of San Francisco have just been treated to a new attempt on the part of the Board of Education, two of whose members are holding their positions in absolute violation of the City charter, to exercise autocratic powers entirely outside their jurisdiction. Last Saturday that Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That teachers of the San Francisco School Department, individually and collectively, be and they are hereby prohibited from forming, joining or maintaining any organization affiliated with any body, association or organization having power to call a strike or walkout.

The resolution bears all the earmarks of an attempt on the part of the Board and certain of its members to play to the gallery. To begin with the Federation of Teachers cannot call a strike or walkout because it is prohibited from doing so by its laws. In the second place the organization is not affiliated with any body that has the power to call a strike or walkout. It is affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, an organization which has no such power, and, in fact, has no mandatory powers whatever. It is also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is purely a voluntary organization purposely maintained totally destitute of mandatory powers. In the face of these indisputable facts what can be the object of the Board of Education in passing the above quoted resolution if it is not a spectacular attempt to attract public attention to its members and incidentally enable them to visit their personal spite upon certain individual members of the Teachers' Federation?

The conduct of the Superintendent of Schools is particularly noticeable in this regard because he has masqueraded for many years as a union man. He was taken from the pit of a theater orchestra, without any qualifications whatever as an educator, during the regime of Ruef and Schmitz in this city, and placed in the office of Superintendent of Schools. It is asserted by those competent to judge that the qualification he has acquired for the position during the intervening years has been mainly that of a first-class handshaker, and we very much doubt whether the parents of San Francisco desire to have their children become expert hypocrites of this character.

However, the situation as it now stands, leaves the next move up to the Board of Education. Teachers can not be dismissed from the Department of Education merely to satisfy the whims of members of the Board or the Superintendent of Schools. Charges must be preferred against them and a full and complete hearing given each before they can be separated from their positions. Whether the Board has power to dictate to the teachers as to what organizations or associations they may belong is a legal question that has not yet been determined by the courts of this State and involves a point of far-reaching importance, because if the Board can enforce mandates of this kind it only requires another step in the same direction for it to say to teachers that they may not belong to a particular religious denomination or fraternal society, the Board being the sole judge as to what organizations or institutions are to be taboo.

This attempt on the part of the Board of Education to interfere with the rights and privileges of American citizens and reduce them to a state of slavish submission to unauthorized and unwarranted dictation is a brand of autocracy that would have put a Kaiser board of education to shame in the days before the war. Will the union men and women of San Francisco permit these politicians to perpetrate such a wrong upon fellow members? Will the people of San Francisco as a whole allow the hypocritical assertions of power on the part of appointed officials to go unchallenged, or will they call them to account for their actions?



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Nothing is so plentiful as opportunity, but nothing so scarce as the man able to grasp it and hold it down.

Bolshevism will not climb to success in America through the labor movement. In the search for bolshevists the Federal Government has raided no trade union headquarters. America's most effective counter-agent for bolshevism is trade unionism.—The Houston (Tex.) Labor Journal.

Newberry is still holding his seat in the United States Senate. Berger is out on bail too, but his seat in Congress has been declared vacant. Why this difference? Do our national lawmakers look upon matters of this kind with an eye to partisan advantage? If not, the American people would doubtless be pleased to hear a logical explanation of the situation if such a thing is possible.

When the great barb wire entanglements of doubt that seem to curl and twist around the feet of men today are removed, when we all get back on solid earth again and get our bearings, the patriots will be those who tried to keep things going without being unfair to anybody. Labor may be misunderstood and some labor leaders may make some mistakes, but those who would turn back the wheels of progress and break up the organizations that are the working man's hope, are not true to humanity or the best interests of the world.—The Wage Earner, Temple, Texas.

Andrew Furuseth's prediction as to the effect of the Seaman's law are being fulfilled, and the croakers who fought its adoption are correspondingly dejected. The increase of American seamen is shown by a comparison of the number in our merchant marine in 1914 and 1919. The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce reports: On June 30, 1914, there was a total of 199,584 officers and seamen on American merchant vessels, of whom 63,247 were born Americans and 31,417 were naturalized Americans. On June 30, 1919, the officers and crews of our merchant marine totalled 255,922, of whom 97,160 were born Americans, and 24,676 naturalized Americans. The percentage of Americans in 1919 was substantially the same as in 1914, but whereas in 1914 native born Americans comprised two-thirds of this percentage, they comprised four-fifths of it in 1919.

Some hundred or more members of Congress are preparing for a prolonged joy ride. Starting some time in July, traveling in a Government transport, they plan to visit Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan, for the purpose of "studying Oriental problems." Just what "Oriental problems" require first-hand study on the part of the stalwart statesmen of Congress is not quite clear, nevertheless a few weeks spend riding the ocean waves with a few pleasant evenings on the moonlit beaches of Hawaii and the Orient will be far more pleasant than if they were spent in Washington wrestling with the vexing problems of reconstruction which Congress was elected to solve. Besides, many of these problems are like the two-edged sword, they cut two ways, and for political reasons may better be left unsolved until the national election is over. Each Congressman will be required to pay \$1.25 per day toward the expenses of the joy ride—the Federal treasury footing the remainder of the bill, which, of course, is quite in line with the widely proclaimed policy of economy and will help greatly in reducing taxation.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Not satisfied with having put  
The kibosh on the wets,  
The program is to pulverize  
Cigars and cigarettes.

"Ernest," said the teacher, "tell me something about the Mongolian race."

"I wasn't there," replied Ernest hastily, "I went to the ball game."—Elsie Blaustein.

"I can't do the family washin', ma'am," said the new girl.

"Why not, pray?" asked the lady of the house.

"The family's too large, ma'am."

"Why, there's only my husband and myself in the family."

"Yes, ma'am; but look at the size of youse!"

"I want a lower berth on the midnight train to New York."

"No more lowers," said the clerk.

"Then I'll take an upper."

"No more uppers."

"Well, do what you can for me."

"I'm doing it now. All I can do is to sympathize with you."—Washington Post.

A baby will make love stronger, days shorter, nights longer, bank-roll smaller, home happier, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten and the future worth living for.—Office Topics.

"Hail! Hail!"

I heard a Poet sing,

"Thy charms unveil!

Hail, Gentle Spring!"

And "Gentle Spring"

Her charms unveiled

And hailed and hailed

And hailed and hailed!

—Leslie's Weekly.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one give me another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly—

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—London Tit-Bits.

A French magazine claims to have discovered in a New York paper an advertisement to this effect: "A gentleman who has lost his right leg is desirous of making the acquaintance of some one who has lost his left leg, in order to become associated with him in the purchase of boots and shoes, size 8." The very observant French editor very politely comments: "An American may occasionally lose a leg, but he never loses his head."—Ave Maria.

"No," said the old man, sternly. "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representation, and I will not begin now."

For a moment he was silent, and the clerk who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.

"No," said the old man, again. "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it, 'A Shoe Fit for a Queen,' and put it in the window. A queen does not have to do much walking."—London Tit-Bits.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### ANENT THE SEATTLE ELECTION.

Talking about confusion, we are reminded of the woeful absence of facts immediately following the elections in the City of Seattle. Several papers of the so-called plunderbund variety made much noise over the election of one individual, but nary a word about the success of the members of the City Council. The friends of "Our Bob" were looking for information, so were we and it was four days after the contest before we got the real facts. Hesketh polled his usual big vote, leading the Council nominees and remains on the job he has filled with such splendid satisfaction to himself and his supporters. Congratulations are tendered, and we know you who peruse these few words say—let that go for mine.

Commenting upon Bob Hesketh's success brings to mind the candidate who tried for the mayoralty and the following size-up by the astute old time trades unionist, Ray G. Stewart, of the Cedar Rapids Tribune:

Jimmie Duncan, pale of eye, red of hair, inflammatory as to thought and speech, alleged labor exponent but a rank and bitter opponent of Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, was defeated as a candidate for mayor of Seattle by something over 60,000. It is quite apparent, from this distance at least, that there are a few real trades unionists left in that city despite the claims of the radicals to the contrary.

"That ain't all, fellers and girls," as the fellow said who wobbled on a ladder and spilled a basket of fruit, "here is the doggasted basket, too," and in our little basket we exhibit for your gaze gentle and harsh peruser the information, that "the pale of eye and red of hair" person mentioned in the editorial from the Cedar Rapids Tribune seldom missed a chance to insinuate mean, contemptible flings at the works of the beverage industry. What we want to know is, who put the "can" in Duncan.—Mixer and Server.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSES.

Machine shop work is to be taught by the Extension Division of the University of California in a class which starts Monday, April 26, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First Avenue and Frederick street, at 7 p. m. In this class special attention is paid to the need of the individual student.

At the same place on Friday evening at 8:20 and 7:15 respectively, classes will start in elementary and advanced electricity, according to the announcement from the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

Another series of classes starting this week is a group in mathematics which begin at the room of the California Development Board, Ferry building, Wednesday, April 28.

The mathematics classes meet Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as follows:

Trigonometry, 5:15; geometry, 6:00; algebra, 7:00; calculus and analytic geometry, 8:00.

### MISTAKES.

When the plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

When a carpenter makes a mistake it's just what he expected.

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

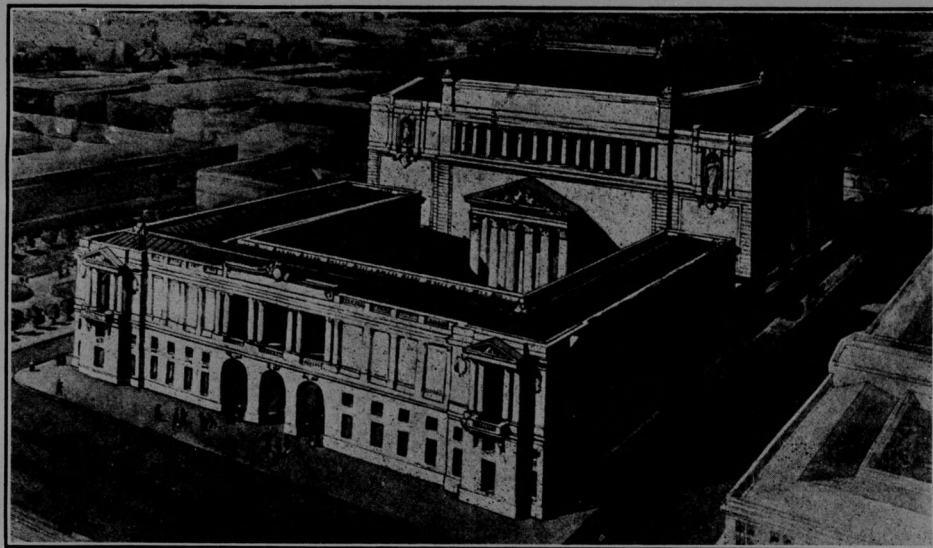
When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

But when an editor makes a mistake—Good night!—Exchange



## SAN FRANCISCO WAR MEMORIAL.



A magnificent war memorial, that will be of practical benefit to the living and symbolize the gratitude of the people to the men and women who served in the great world conflict, will be built by the citizens of San Francisco.

A popular campaign to raise \$2,500,000 for this purpose will begin on Wednesday, May 19, with a mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium. It will conclude on Saturday, May 29.

A monumental group of buildings will be erected on lower Van Ness avenue, adjoining the Civic Center. This group will form an Americanization and art center for San Francisco. It will give the American Legion of this city permanent assembly rooms and social quarters. The art and musical societies will be housed here. There will be a large memorial court, where statuary and memorial tablets will commemorate the deeds of the city's heroes.

The American Legion is assuming the lead of the campaign to obtain funds for the undertaking. Musical and art associations are taking a prominent part and every civic organization and every club in the city will be given an opportunity

to share in the work.

It is the desire of the committees to put San Francisco in the lead of American cities in keeping alive the ideals that inspired America's participation in the great war. It is their hope that this war memorial may fittingly express the appreciation of all San Francisco for the sacrifices of the men and women who served.

In order that this expression may be representative of the entire city it is urged that every San Franciscan contribute according to his means. Subscriptions in large amounts are expected from those who are able to make them; but the success of the war memorial, both as a memorial and a permanent institution in the life of the city, depends upon the broad participation of all citizens.

From the 15,000 members of the American Legion posts of San Francisco will be drawn the workers who will take the lead in assuring the broad popular success of the undertaking.

The announcement of the opening of this campaign comes after months of preliminary preparation that has gone far to make the speedy accomplishment of the purpose possible.

## AMERICANIZATION.

The Second District California Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association held its Ninth Annual Convention at Burlingame. Among the speakers was Mrs. Edna Aiken, who spoke on "Americanization" and is quoted, in part, as follows:

A few years ago Americanization meant assimilation of the foreigner, but today it means friendliness, education and the spirit of helpfulness to the foreigner. Internationalism is the word to be linked with Americanism, and when we have love for our neighbor, love for our fellow-man, we have a full meaning of Americanization. The Congress of Mothers has endeavored to instill this in the hearts of its members."

Demand the Union Label.

Quality First  
UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY  
Telephone Market  
1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

## INSURGENCY TURNED DOWN.

R. C. Greenley, representative of the striking switchmen in the Bay Region, was denied the floor of the Labor Council last Friday evening by a vote of 87 to 48. The minority consisted of the sympathetic Marxian wing, who staged the proceedings with their usual artfulness, and of the curiosity-loving, who naturally cannot resist the temptation of the appearance of a new star. The only pegs of sentiment upon which the orators for the recognition of the switchmen's cause could hang their eloquence were the presumption or fact that the man who desired the floor was a "worker," which of course is not always the case when strangers are granted the floor, and the probability that at any rate "it could not do any harm to hear what the man had to say." Inasmuch as the committee which previously interviewed the officers of the Council on the proposition admitted that "their only object in seeking the floor was to get a little propaganda before the public," it follows that if the Council had granted the request some propaganda for insurgency would have been attempted and also the mere fact of speaking before the Council would have been hailed as an encouragement to their cause. The majority of the delegates took the position that "insurgency is inimical to the interests of organized labor," and that as the switchmen are engaged in an "unauthorized strike," their spokesman should not be recognized; however, if he had anything of value to suggest he would be given the opportunity to

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BROWN &amp; KENNEDY

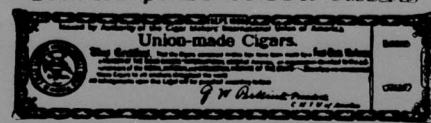
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

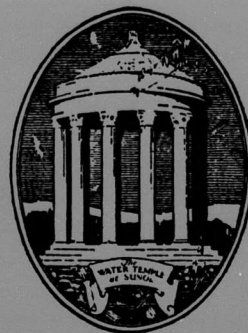
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGAR

From Complaint  
to Thanks

"I realize that my position is a helpless one," was the way one consumer began his correspondence.

"Thanks for the allowance," was the way he closed it.

In between, our Service Department had rendered him "useful service."

Here is the statement of his account:

	Cubic Feet Consumed	Amt. Due
December, 1919 .....	1000	\$3.05
January, 1920 .....	2200	5.93
February, 1920 .....	1600	4.49
March, 1920 .....	800	2.57

December consumption was normal. When delivery more than doubled in January, our Service Department tested the meter, found it O. K., and advised the consumer to look for leakage.

He replied that he hadn't used all that water, that he "realized his position was a helpless one," and that he wanted a new meter.

Our Service Department had an official meter test made by the City Light and Water Inspector. This confirmed our own test.

The February bill again showed abnormal consumption, but soon thereafter a toilet leak was repaired, and our "follow-up" meter readings showed consumption back to normal. Notice the March figures.

In line with our policy, we made an allowance on the January and February bills, as repairs had been made promptly.

The consumer, by this time, realized that his position was not "a helpless one."

"Thanks for the allowance," he wrote our Service Department.

SPRING VALLEY  
WATER COMPANY



present it to the Executive Committee, which would aid him in any legitimate and reasonable effort to bring the grievances of the switchmen to a proper solution. In this connection we quote from "Labor," organ of the Plumb Plan League, as follows:

A conference of the "Big Four" brotherhoods' executives was held in Cleveland, Friday, April 9, and the following statement was made public, declaring that an attempt is being made to disrupt the standard railroad organizations:

The present strike of men engaged in switching service was originated in Chicago by a new organization that has for its purpose the destruction of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union and in its inception had nothing to do with the wage question, but was a demand for the reinstatement of the leader of this opposition organization. After this strike was instituted for this purpose, the leaders of the new organization then injected the wage question for the sole purpose of deceiving the yardmen throughout the United States and promote the "one big union" idea.

There can be no settlement of pending wage questions while this illegal action continues. We insist that every member of these brotherhoods do everything within his power to preserve their existing contracts, which if abrogated may take years to rebuild. The laws of all of these organizations provide penalties for members engaging in illegal strikes, and these penalties will be enforced.

(Signed) L. E. SHEPPARD,  
Pres. Order Railroad Conductors.  
W. G. LEE,

Pres. Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen.  
W. S. STONE,

Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood  
of Locomotive Engineers.  
W. S. CARTER,

Pres. Brotherhood Locomotive  
Firemen and Enginemen.

#### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week another great new show. "Vic" Quinn, Broadway's latest find, is a dancing genius who not long since became a New York jazz sensation. Her dancing is principally of the syncopated variety and of course includes the "shimmy." She is assisted by Frank Farnum, George Kreer and the Memphis Five and offers a program of seven numbers of wide variety and wonderful execution. Ben Ryan and Harriette Lee call their comedy skit "Hats and Shoes." Aside from a little dancing there is nothing along usual lines in their entire act. But they are dynamos of joy with bright, sparkling wit flying from their nonsense and a hum of constant laughter greets their every move as they drive away gloom. Harriette Lee is an eccentric comedienne of rare quality and Ben Ryan is original and creative. Homer Miles, one of the best and most popular character actors in vaudeville will appear in a comedy called "The Rough Neck," which he has written for himself. It is said to be one of his best efforts and to give him a splendid opportunity to display his ability to the fullest extent. Max Cooper and Irene Ricardo will appear in a comedy singing skit called "Ah, Gimme the Ring." Miss Ricardo is an exceptionally clever eccentric comedienne and Mr. Cooper proves a capital foil for her. Polly, Oz and Chick describe themselves as "cute, clever and classy." One of them is a pianist who is a soloist and the other two are excellent vocalists whose voices blend perfectly. Their songs are rendered in a thoroughly delightful way. Helene "Smiles" Davis who was the idol of the boys in the Trenches will introduce "Types Past and Present." Nestor and Vincent will perform a unique routine of balancing and juggling. They are marvels in their line and their work is con-

spicuous for its originality. The only holdover in this delightful and novel bill will be the successful musical offering "Ye Song Shop."

#### MUSICAL CHORDS AND DISCORDS.

The Clinton Cafeteria at 136 O'Farrell Street, opposite the Orpheum, is the only cafeteria in San Francisco employing non-union musicians. By his refusal to have union music, Mr. Clinton evidently means that he wants no union men or women to patronize his cafeteria, and his wishes, in this case, should be made a habit, as any house employing non-unionists is unworthy of support.

The California Theatre has signed contracts providing for a permanent orchestra of fifty musicians for a period of not less than one year. This is probably the largest regular orchestra ever employed steadily at any theatre outside of New York, and is something San Francisco should be proud of. Much credit is due to Mr. Herman Heller, the talented musical director, who has proven that music can be made a very distinct feature of a theatre. His Sunday morning concerts are already a great big hit.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians takes place at Pittsburgh, Pa., the week of May 10th, and the San Francisco local will send three delegates, namely: A. A. Greenbaum, the well-known Secretary of Local No. 6; August L. Fournier, a former officer of the union, who is also a successful young attorney, generally known to the musicians as "the judge," and A. S. Less, also a former official. The delegates will leave for the east shortly, as there is some very strenuous work awaiting them in the Convention.

The Acacia Club, which for a long time employed non-union music for its monthly dances at Puckett's Assembly Hall, has arranged for union music for its coming season. The hatchet is buried, and good feeling and harmony prevails once again. It is to be hoped that others will follow this very good example.

It would be very advisable to bear in mind at all times that Hinman's Dancing Socials employs non-union musicians every Tuesday night at California Club Hall on Clay Street, and that

the Clinton Cafeteria has a "non-union bunch" every day. Every other cafeteria which provides music at all, employs union musicians.

The battles of the union label are won without bloodshed. It is more powerful than strikes and picketing; and is a potent warning to tyrannical employers. It is puissant in the hands of woman or child as the menacing declaration of a labor convention. It is the boycott without publication. No injunction can reach it, no militia or Pinkerton dare touch it, no pen will revile it, no pulpit assail it.

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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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"KELLY"

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The Kelly Shops  
Men's Hats

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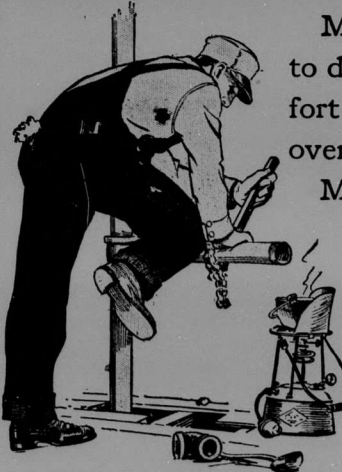
96 THIRD STREET  
2670 MISSION STREET  
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

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More Wear For The Money



Men who have real work to do, appreciate the comfort and durability of Mogul overalls. You needn't spare Moguls: they are built to resist wear and strain.

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Kansas City, Mo.  
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held April 23, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

—Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Clarion.

**Credentials**—Butchers No. 115—Frank Flohr, vice Charles Krause. Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, vice Ben Miller. Printing Pressmen—Eugene Gibson, Eugene J. Chase, Stephen P. Kane. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Inclosing donations to striking unions: Stage Employees, Egg Inspectors, Waiters No. 30, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Cooks No. 44, Typographical No. 21, Boot and Shoe Workers, Retail Delivery Drivers, Stable and Garage Employees, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, Toledo, O.; Fire Fighters, Toledo, O.; Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 84, Mobile, Ala.; Machinists No. 261; Journeymen Tailors No. 80, thanks to Council for donation to strike fund; Hospital Stewards and Nurses, in appreciation of services of Secretary O'Connell; Labor Publicity Committee, announcing meeting.

Filed With Instructions to Reply—Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County, inclosing tickets.

Convention Call of American Federation of Labor—Laid over for consideration at next regular meeting.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Stable and Garage Employees, Barbers No. 148, Cemetery Employees; National Child Labor Committee, requesting donation; Theatrical Federation, requesting boycotts against Maitland Playhouse and the Players' Club; Electrical Workers No. 6, relative to budget of the city and county.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Journeymen Tailors No. 80, charging that prison labor laws are violated in the state prisons.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Trackmen's controversy with Board of Public Works, referred to the secretary and the international representative to take up with President Reardon; wage scale of Stationary Engineers No. 64, union advised to present data relative to prevailing wages; Electrical Workers No. 92, advised to avail itself of provision of Council's Constitution to reduce delegation in conformity with present membership; Machinists' complain against Lycian Theater, laid over to enable secretary to arrange for conference; complaint of Retail Shoe Clerks against Mission Shoe Merchants, laid over for purpose of arranging conference; committee appointed a sub-committee to attend meeting of Laundry Workers' committee with employers. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—A progressive report, submitting data and statistics, relative to the assessment roll, stating roll cannot be raised by the assessor horizontally or by arbitrary addition to values, but committee will investigate feasibility of the supervisors doing so under Section 3673 of the Political Code; Council concurred in recommendation of committee that all members attend next meeting, when final action will be taken on subject-matter.

**Report of Special Committee**—Delegate Paul Mohr, reported on the progress of the institution of classes by the Educational Committee.

**Report of Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of San Francisco Labor Council**—

April 10, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:40 p. m. by Wm. Bonsor, chairman.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, pertaining to the endorsement of candidates noted.

Under the head of reports of special committees, the report of the Sub-committee of Ten, who had in joint conference with the Building Trades and State Federation of Labor recommended the following, was taken up seriatim and unanimously approved:

First, that no Labor Party Convention be held during this campaign.

Second, that we adhere to the policies as recommended by the American Federation of Labor in regard to the coming political campaign.

Third, also opposing the establishment of a National Labor Party.

Fourth, also sustained the Sub-committee of Ten in their contention that the said committee had not the power of endorsing candidates at the joint conference.

Under the head of New Business, a motion was made and unanimously carried, endorsing John I. Noland for Congress in the Fifth District. A motion was made and carried that a special committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duties will be to look over the field and take up the matter of endorsement for Assemblymen and State Senators of San Francisco, and Congressman from the Fourth District, and to report back their recommendations to the general committee. The following were appointed: George Tracy, Wm. Urmey, John P. McLaughlin, Paul Scharrenberg and Tim. Reardon.

Meeting adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. GRANFIELD, Secretary.

Moved to approve the report. Motion carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Cracker Bakers No. 125, National Biscuit Company still unfair, will continue assessment for Iron Trades, employers have offered increase of 50 cents a day. Delegate Mizner reported on progress of the Co-operative Store and appealed for wider support of the co-operative movement.

Mr. Eustace M. Peixotto, secretary of the Community Service Recreation League, was granted the floor and explained recent developments in establishing community recreation centers.

Moved that Bro. Greenley, representative of striking switchmen, be granted the floor; amendment, that he be advised to present his views to the Executive Committee. Amendment carried by a vote of 87 to 48.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on the bills; same were approved and ordered paid. Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P.S.—Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

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Furniture  
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Stoves  
Heaters  
Rugs  
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**Summerfield & Haines**

Union-Made

CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market

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PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



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and the Chimes

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Everything Marked in Plain Figures

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## LABEL SECTION.

## Minutes of Meeting Held April 20th, 1920.

Meeting called to order by President Brundage at 8:20 p. m. with all officers present but Sister Ashton and A. C. Sheahan.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From St. Louis Label Trades Section, filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Pressmen's Union reports that the Everlasto Trunk Hiram Johnson posters were printed in non-union shops. That the Cigar Stands in the Labor Temple and the Building Trades Temple were selling all kinds of candy in cartons and labels that do not bear the Allied Printing Trades Union Label and that something ought to be done to see that these firms did have their work done in union shops if they want to sell their goods in both Temples. Business good, all working. Bill Posters report that the League of the Cross Cadets were putting out their quarter cards without their label, that they have received a letter from the Relu cigarette people that hereafter all their advertising would bear the union label. That in looking over a lot of laundry slips he found that the Atlas Laundry did not have the union label on their printing. Janitors report they initiated ten; that they request unions to see that the hall they meet in has a union janitor, also request endorsement of their resolution against the American Building Maintenance Co. Box-makers & Sawyers report that their organizer had got twelve applications out of the Pacific Box Co., that they are still assessing their members, that Folger's Coffee was using non-union boxes. Cracker Bakers report that the National Biscuit Company is unfair all over the United States, that they will get a fifty cent increase, that work was fairly good, that their members are having a hard time getting union made white overalls without the bib and something ought to be done about it so they can be had. At this time Brother J. P. McLaughlin appeared before the Section in regard to the Hiram Johnson poster, he stated that he thought that the firm of Foster & Kleiser had the contract but would immediately take up the matter with the Headquarters. Gas Workers report expect encrease on May 1st. Waiters report everybody working; initiated forty, new wage scale will have the eight hour day, that the Emporium Bakery at Ellis and Jones street was unfair to all crafts. That the Greeks were waking up, they want better conditions and may join the union, request a demand for the Union House Card. Cooks' Union report that they had a man arrested for fraudulently using the union card. Glove Workers, business good, a Vallejo firm has demanded the use of their label, that if the women of organized labor were consistent and demand the Glove Workers' Union Label they could easily organize the two factories here that make ladies' gloves. Hoisting Engineers, concurred in Janitors' resolution, also stated that there is a rumor out that there is a Japanese helping to do the janitorial work in the Girls' High School at Scott and Geary Streets. Cigar Makers report all busy, that the non-union cigar signs have been taken down but are handling only one brand of union cigars.

Brother J. P. McLaughlin again appeared and reported that the Hiram Johnson posters was a contribution from some friends of Hiram Johnson's son and had been gotten out without the knowledge of headquarters and that the posters would not be displayed, and further stated that every piece of literature issued by headquarters had the union label, he thanked the Section that this matter had been called to his attention in time to stop it.

**Agitation and Ball Committee**—To meet Friday to report on ball.

Trustees report favorably on all bills. Special Committee report progress.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that letter be sent to Oakland Barbers' Union on displaying quarter cards without the Bill Posters' Union label, carried. Moved and seconded to send letter to Labor Temple, Building Trades Temple and Ball Park on selling candy put up in non-union made cartons and labels, carried. Moved and seconded to send letter to Sego Milk people stating that the Schmid Lithograph Company was on the unfair list, carried. Moved and seconded to send letter to Consumer's League on the Del Monte Brand people not having the union label on their labels, carried. It was suggested to stay away from the ball games while Oakland team played as they had two strike-breakers in their team.

**Good of the Section**—Discussion on the Emporium boycott, on union label tobacco and on visiting union to boost the Label, Card and Button.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$5.00; P. C. Tax, \$4.55; ball receipts, \$55.85.

**Bills**—W. G. Desepte, \$10.00; Reuter Bros., \$20.00; rent, \$30; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$4.25; J. D. Hines, \$26.50; H. Lane, \$3; E. G. Buehrer, spec. fund, \$25.00.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet May 5th, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the Union Label, Card and Button."

Faternally submitted,  
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## REAL PURPOSE SHOWN.

Advocates of the alleged "open" shop were compelled to show their hand at a meeting called by them in the interest of "free and independent workers," at Phoenix, Ariz.

The meeting was open to the public and when the plan of organization was read, this amendment was offered from the floor:

"That the plan be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair, who shall be instructed to eliminate all articles barring members of unions from becoming members of the proposed organization."

The chair ruled this amendment out of order and also ruled that only those favoring the "open" shop organization could vote on the plan of organization.

Trade unionists then called on those present who opposed the so-called "open" shoppers and their methods to leave the hall. It is estimated that about 400 retired. The handful of leading citizens that remained then resolved for "freedom" and declared that Phoenix wage rates are too high.

## INSURANCE IS COSTLY.

The English government's unemployment insurance bill, which increases the worker's contribution, is being vigorously protested and figures prove that overhead charges consume about 75 per cent of the total income.

Previously the worker paid 2½ pence weekly to obtain 12 shillings when unemployed, and it is now proposed that he pay 3 pence to get 15 shillings.

During the year 1917-1918 the total benefits paid were \$375,640, while the cost of administration, salaries, etc., was \$2,180,755, or six times the amount the workers received.

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

## THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

"VIE" QUINN, the Last Word in Jazz Art, assisted by George Kreer, Frank Farnum and the Memphis Five; RYAN & LEE in a Comedy Skit "Hats and Shoes"; HOMER MILES & CO., in "The Rough Neck"; COOPER & RICARDO in a Comedy Singing Skit "Ah Gimme the Ring"; POLLY, OZ & CHICK, "Cute, Clever & Classy"; HELENE "SMILES" DAVIS, in "Types Past and Present"; NESTOR & VINCENT, offering "A Unique Novelty"; "YE SONG SHOP," with Warren Jackson & Robert Adams, displaying Gorgeous Editions of Maids & Melodies.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
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**MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS**

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

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PAINTS AND OILS

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Always Ask For  
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS  
Any Store on Mission Street  
Between Sixteenth and Army

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsok Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Interest in the campaign for the election of officers of San Francisco Typographical Union is being made manifest in an unusual manner this year. In addition to the large list of candidates nominated at the stated meeting for April, not a few members are circulating petitions to be placed on the ballot. Those filed up to date are D. K. Stauffer, Daily News Chapel, candidate for delegate to Albany; L. F. Compton, C. E. Esseltyne, Henry Heidelberg, Ross Heller, L. Michelson and O. P. Weakley, all candidates for delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, and all pledged to support the policies of the American Federation of Labor if elected.

Two campaign meetings were held last Sunday, one by supporters of the local administration, the other by those opposed to that administration. Each group endorsed a ticket from among those nominated at the April meeting, including several who will appear on the ballot by petition. The two tickets follow:

Local Administration Ticket—President, George A. Tracy; first vice-president, Harry Johnston; second vice-president, N. D. Burchfield; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; members executive committee, James L. Hanscom, Jesse F. Newman, Benjamin Schonhoff; sergeant-at-arms, T. M. McGowan; delegates to the I. T. U., E. H. Bobbitt, Carroll B. Crawford, Henry Heidelberg, D. S. White; delegates to Labor Council, L. F. Compton, C. E. Esselstyne, Henry Heidelberg, Ross Heller, L. Michelson, J. W. Mullett, John J. Neely, J. M. Scott, George A. Tracy, O. P. Weakley.

Anti-Administration Ticket—President, George S. Hollis; first vice-president, J. Faunt Le Roy; second vice-president, George H. Knell; secretary-treasurer, Arthur S. Howe; members' executive committee, J. G. Van Schoiack, W. G. Zoeller, C. E. Cantrell; delegates to I. T. U., Claude K. Couse, Eugene Donovan, J. J. O'Rourke, D. K. Stauffer.

Andrew B. Adair, foreman of the Chicago Daily News, accompanied by his wife and sister, is paying an extended visit to California. He was a caller at local headquarters during the week. Mr. Adair has been associated with the Daily News since the day of its first publication, forty-three years ago.

The California Meat Company, a co-operative concern, announces that a 20 per cent dividend is due and payable on and after April 20, 1920. Many members of No. 21 purchased stock in the company when it was floated several years ago. The dividend is payable only at the office of the company, Twelfth and Harrison streets, Oakland.

H. E. Hancock, popular member of the composing room force of the Schwabacher-Frey Printing and Stationery Company, was advanced to the position of foreman a few days ago.

Stonewall Jackson Matthews died at his home in Sacramento Tuesday, April 27, 1920. He was buried Thursday. Matthews was one of the best known printers in California. For many years he was foreman of the State Printing Office and had held other positions of responsibility and trust, both in Sacramento and in the San Francisco Bay cities. He also was prominent in the councils of the Typographical Union. He was a native of Marysville, Cal.

International Representative George E. Mitchell is in Visalia this week, having been called to assist the local union of that place in the settlement of a scale controversy.

Secretary Michelson desires the address of B. E. Kennedy.

Excess is an arch enemy of success.—Forbes.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store  
on the Pacific Coast  
**Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.**  
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS  
FOR ALL MAKES  
2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061  
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHNSON BROTHERS  
**UNION SHOE SHOP**  
FINE SHOE REPAIRING  
SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION  
Opposite Labor Temple; Next to Victoria Theatre

**SCHLUETER'S**  
Household Department Store  
2762 Mission Street  
Easy Terms if Desired

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia**  
OUTFITTING CO.  
2352 MISSION ST.  
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost  
**Joost Hardware Co., Inc.**  
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,  
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household  
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.  
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740  
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MAKE TAYLOR'S SAMPLE HAT STORE  
**"YOUR HAT STORE"**  
Union Made Hats of the Highest Quality  
and Style at prices far below the present  
market price.  
2363 MISSION STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO  
"A Hat to fit your head and pocketbook."

Booths for Ladies Open All Night  
TELEPHONE PARK 6822  
**Martin Bros. Restaurant and Oyster Grotto**  
Excellent Cuisine and First-Class Service at  
Popular Prices. Special French Dinner on  
Sundays and Holidays  
3042 16th Street SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

**MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**  
HOME MADE PIES  
HOME COOKING  
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793  
**SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**  
SOCKS DARNED

**KEYSTONE CREAMERY**  
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
TRY US!  
2002 Mission St. 2768 Mission St.  
Near 16th Street Near 24th Street



## USEFUL INFORMATION.

By Richard Caverly.

"Carrying a Ton a Mile for Less Than a Cent," was the heading of an advertisement recently published over the signature of the Association of Railway Executives. Questions as to the correction of this statement have been made by shippers who have paid higher rates on high grade commodities, especially for short hauls. According to the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the statement made is, however, justified.

These statistics show that the average receipts per ton per mile during the calendar year 1918 were 8.58 mills. In 1919, according to the Railroad Administration, the average receipts per ton per mile were 9.72 mills, or 28 mills less than one cent. These are, of course, average figures based on all forms of commodities, from such low-grade classifications as coal, gravel, etc., up to the highest classes that are carried at double first class rates.

The averages for bituminous and anthracite coal for 1919, which commodities form about one-third of the total freight handled by the railways, go far toward pulling down the whole average. The average rate per ton per mile on anthracite coal in 1919 was 8.54 mills, and on bituminous coal, 6.70 mills.

Those who question the correctness of the statement that American railroads carry a ton a mile for less than a cent have also ignored the fact that rates decrease in proportion to distance. For example, bituminous coal moving 100 miles, from Cincinnati to London, O., in carload lots takes a rate of \$1.40 net ton, or 1.4 cents per mile. If the same commodity travels from Cincinnati to Dallas, Texas, a distance of 1000 miles, it takes a rate of \$6 per ton, or 6 mills per ton per mile. Similarly, pig iron shipped from Pittsburgh to Canton, O., a distance of 100 miles, takes a rate which is equivalent to 1.6 cents per long ton per mile, while a shipment to Vicksburg, Miss., 1,085 miles, is carried for 7 mills per ton per mile.

In the course of the hearings of March 22-24 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association, gave results of late investigation as to the number and mileage of short-line railroads. He said there are 605 standard gauge roads of less than 100 miles, making a total of 16,343 miles; 55 roads over 100 miles, with a total of 11,924 miles; 97 electric roads doing a substantial freight business, with a total of 6663 miles, and 47 narrow gauge roads with a total of 1499 miles, making a total of 804 roads classed as short lines, operating 36,429 miles.

Mr. Robinson said that the short lines include many that are "short in revenue" rather than in mileage and range up to 450 miles in length. Mr. Robinson described some experiences of his own in building short-line railroads which immediately produced a very large increase in the value of the adjacent land, but which had invariably met complaints from the newly located shippers that the rates were too high. As a result, he said, rates had frequently been reduced in spite of the fact that one road of 400 miles had never paid a cent on its stocks and another road of 62 miles has never paid interest on its bonds, although it has increased the value of adjacent land from \$1 to \$2 an acre.

From the Spectator

What Will Be the End of the Vicious Circle of High Prices and High Wages?

Where will it end? The vicious spiral of more wages to meet higher prices to get more wages to get higher prices continues to mount. It cannot go on forever. There must be a limit, an end, somewhere. You are paying more for every

necessity and luxury now than you paid a year ago. Your meat costs more, your bread, your clothes, your rent, your milk, your socks and your automobile. When you ask the dealer why he has put the price up he has but one answer. Labor costs more.

Labor is an integral part in production. Pay it more and naturally you have to add that increase to the price of the finished product. Your motor car that once cost \$1200 now sells for \$2400, for the simple reason that the men who worked to make it once got \$12 for the same amount of labor for which they now get \$24. Maybe they ought to get more, maybe not. That point we are not discussing. Our point here is that they do get it. And because they get it prices swing ever upward. And we seem to be in the grip of forces that compel us further and further up the ladder of high prices, forces that show no signs of abating.

Laboring men, in their unions, have tasted the fatal liquor of power. They have discovered they can dictate. Whoever discovers that is headed for ruin eventually, unless somehow the humanities check him. Longshoremen, railway men, mine workers, factory hands, each group is getting its taste of blood—that is to say, finding out it can get what it wants by strangling the public. They will go on. Such movements always develop shrewd leaders, as the monarchic idea bred its Frederick the Great, its Louis the Magnificent and its Machiavelli to apologize for them.

There are no unemployed. Labor is king and is acting like it. We are all spending more to earn more to spend more to earn more to spend more, ad infinitum. Anybody but a fool knows this cannot last forever. We are keeping things going now by expanding credits and currency. In other words, we are borrowing to keep up our spree. Some day the panic will come. People will take a notion to ask for their money. And there will not be any. There isn't much now. Try to get a \$20 gold piece at your bank and see. Try to get \$100 in silver. We have nothing but checks, greenbacks and notes, which are but promises. Of course as long as everybody believes in them they are all right. But some day or other the public will say at the bank window: "I don't want paper—promises—cashier's checks. I want my money. I want coin." Then what? Why, then the debacle. Banks will fail, business concerns will crash. Factories will shut down. And when the house falls the workers will be found under the wreckage. They will be the ones to suffer. There will be unemployment, bread lines, the usual smash-up that comes about once in twenty years. Then the people will go back to work, sadder, but wiser. All this is no diatribe against labor. The unions are perfectly right in asking for all the wages they can get. But the only point is that they cannot make any permanent improvement in wages, they cannot get any advantage they can hold, they cannot do anything except kill the goose that lays the golden egg until they get together with capital, talk things over and make adjustments that shall benefit all parties. Selfish, greedy, intolerant labor is every whit as dangerous as selfish and greedy and intolerant capital.

## OIL STOCKS.

Following are some of the companies whose securities recently have been offered in this state in violation of the Blue Sky law, and investors are particularly warned against them:

Abner Davis, Trustee Consolidated Syndicate, Texas Arizona Petroleum Company, Peerless Oil & Refining Company, A. B. C. Oil Company, Inc., Craven Oil and Refining Company, Tri-State Oil Company, Congressional Oil Company, Congressional Sales Company.

BENDER SHOE CO.  
"The Family Shoe Store"2412 MISSION ST.  
Near 20th StreetSAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260

## REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS2644 Mission Street  
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

## JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

## EAT

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST  
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

## Demand the Union Label

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

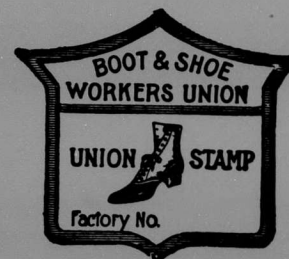
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

## DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of

## This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

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**SATURDAY—the Last Day of Our**

# — 39TH — Anniversary Sale

JUST ONE DAY MORE OF THESE  
MARVELOUS BARGAINS IN **GOOD SHOES**

**Thousands of Pairs of Men's,  
Women's and Children's Finest  
Seasonable Footwear at Reduc-  
tions which are in many instances**

**HALF PRICE**

**Don't Miss This—Secure Your  
Share of These Savings To-day**



SEE  
OUR  
WINDOW  
DISPLAY

**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
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SEE  
OUR  
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DISPLAY

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

## POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Labor Council Political Campaign Committee reported to the Labor Council last Friday evening and outlined the policies of the Committee. The complete report is to be found in the minutes of the Labor Council published on page twelve of this issue. The chief recommendations, which were adopted by the Council, are that no general convention be held, and that the Council adhere strictly to the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political program. A sub-committee was appointed to gather and report the records of all candidates for the ensuing elections.

## EXTENSION DIVISION CLASSES.

Mathematics, machine shop work, and electricity are taught in new classes formed in San Francisco by the Extension Division of the University of California, according to the San Francisco office of Extension, 140 Kearny Street.

Classes in Trigonometry, Geometry, Algebra, Calculus and Analytic Geometry were formed Wednesday evening, April 28, in the rooms of the California Development Board, Ferry Building. Classes meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Classes in electricity will be formed at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First Avenue and Frederick Street, for both beginners and advanced workers on Friday evening, April 30, at 7:15 and 8:20 o'clock.

Machine Shop classes started Monday and Wednesday of this week at the Polytechnic High School.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS INCREASE WAGE.

The Laundry Workers' Union has by a compromise agreement obtained an increase in its minimum wage from \$15 to \$17 per week and secured a horizontal increase of \$2 per week for all branches of work. The settlement is due to the union heeding the advice of the officers of the union assisted by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council and Federal Mediator William Umy. The union was in the position of having a signed agreement which does not expire until June 8, 1921, and on account of which it could not procure any sanction for a strike from its International Union. In the past, notwithstanding the agreement, the wage schedule has been amended from time to time by reason of the abnormal increases in the cost of living. The idea of enforcing demands by means of "quitting as individuals" has been wisely discounted by the overwhelming majority of the membership, who value the object lessons in the recent past of unions who have resorted to this remedy with disadvantageous results. Under existing conditions, it is evident that the union exercised good judgment in accepting the compromise agreement.

## DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Samuel McCullough of the machinists, Charles Magnin of the Stationary Engineers, Raymond Sante of the Cooks, Michael Farrah of the Boilermakers, Rudolph Suetch of the Machinists.

## SHIPYARD STRIKE SITUATION.

Secretary Frank C. Miller of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council issued a statement this week, from which we quote the following:

"The metal trades workers of the bay cities appreciate the support the affiliated unions of the San Francisco Labor Council have given them. These unions have responded nobly to assist us in the battle that is being waged to determine whether or not San Francisco, hitherto one of the strongest union labor towns in the United States, continues to remain a union labor stronghold.

"As has repeatedly been said, if the union labor movement in San Francisco is broken, employers over all the country will be encouraged to attack labor organizations. The fight in this district vitally concerns every union labor man and every union labor woman in the United States and Canada.

"The strikers, about to enter the eighth month of their struggle, are fighting with as great a determination as ever. Although the fight is hard, they are winning fresh victories daily.

"Complete victory is only a matter of time. But during this time the strikers must be given sufficient financial assistance to enable them to continue the battle. The bay cities metal trades workers, who have successfully withstood the might of the Steel Trust for seven months, deserve the support of the entire labor movement."

Two forces, external to the local situation, are causing hundreds of strikebreakers to leave the local shipyards every day. It was reported at the last general strike committee meeting that more than 1000 strikebreakers had left six shipyards during the preceding five days.

In the first place, a great demand for agricultural workers has arisen lately. The fruit-picking season has started and many men have left to do this work. The strikebreaker is essentially a migratory, unsettled worker, who will not remain at one job for long, and the attraction of new work, especially when that work offers higher wages and an escape from the painful consciousness of his position, cannot be resisted.

The second cause that is driving the strikebreakers from the shipyards is that since the beginning of the strike on October 1, wages for metal trades workers have been increased in virtually all industrial centers of the United States, with the exception of San Francisco. The demands of the local metal trades men for an eight-cent-an-hour increase, if met, would still leave their wages less than that paid for similar kinds of work throughout the East and Middle West.

## BUDGET TO FIX YEARLY WAGES.

The Board of Works has notified the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the Labor Council that a definite policy had been adopted which would preclude consideration of any demand for wage increases after the budget for the fiscal year had been made up. This policy will not affect the present demands which are now before the board for increases in a number of crafts. The board stated in the notice that no wage increase demands would be considered for a year after the Board of Supervisors had made up the budget.

By reason of this declaration and to prevent an old and bad practice of the Board of Works in the past, an effort will be made by the labor interests to incorporate a recommendation from the supervisors that the men employed be regularly employed, and thus preventing the frequent lay-offs that reduce materially the monthly earnings, which no increases in pay will adequately compensate for. If such a condition be attached to the budget appropriations, the city employees of the various crafts will be perfectly satisfied with the new policy of the Board of Public Works, it is said.

**ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:**

# "Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

**AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL**

**Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having**

# UNION MUSICIANS

**WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER**

**MUSICIANS UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET**